

(BY AUTHORITY.)
L A W S
OF THE UNITED STATES.

AN ACT

In addition to an act, intitled "An act supplementary to the act providing for a naval peace establishment; and for other purposes." BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second and fourth sections of "An act providing for a naval peace establishment, and for other purposes," be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to keep in actual service, in time of peace, so many of the frigates and other public armed vessels of the United States, as in his judgment the nature of the service may require, and to cause the residue thereof to be laid up in ordinary in convenient ports.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the public armed vessels of the United States, in actual service in time of peace, shall be officered and manned, as the President of the United States shall direct; provided that the officers shall not exceed the following numbers and grades, that is to say, thirteen captains, nine masters commandant, seventy-two lieutenants, and one hundred and fifty midshipmen; but the said officers shall receive no more than half their monthly pay, during the time when they shall not be under orders for actual service; and provided farther, that the whole number of able seamen, ordinary seamen and boys, shall not exceed nine hundred and twenty-five; but the President may appoint for the vessels in actual service, so many surgeons, surgeons' mates, sailing masters, chaplains, purfers, boatswains, gunners, sail makers, and carpenters, as may in his opinion be necessary and proper.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate pro-tempore.
April 21, 1806.

APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

For the punishment of counterfeiting the current coin of the United States, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if any person shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, any gold or silver coins, which have been, or which hereafter shall be coined at the mint of the United States, or who shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause, or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist, in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any foreign gold or silver coins, which by law now are, or hereafter shall be made current, or be in actual use and circulation, as money within the United States; or who shall utter as true, any false, forged, or counterfeited coins of gold or silver as aforesaid, for the payment of money with intention to defraud any person or persons, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited: any such persons so offending, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted according to the due course of law, shall be sentenced to imprisonment, and kept at hard labour for a period not less than three years, nor more than ten years; or shall be imprisoned not exceeding five years, and fined not exceeding five thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall import or bring from any foreign place into the United States, any false, forged, or counterfeit gold or silver coins, which are by law made current, or in actual use and circulation, as money within the United States, with the intent to utter, or make payment with the same, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited; or who shall utter as true, any such false, forged, or counterfeited coins of gold or silver as aforesaid, for the payment of money, with intention to defraud any person or persons, knowing the same to

be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, the person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted according to the due course of law, shall be sentenced to imprisonment, and kept at hard labour for a period not less than two years, nor more than eight years; or shall be imprisoned not exceeding four thousand dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall fraudulently and for gain's sake, by any art, way, or means whatsoever, impair, diminish, falsify, scale, or lighten the gold or silver coins, which have been, or which shall hereafter be coined at the mint of the United States; or any foreign gold or silver coins, which are by law made current, or are in actual use and circulation, as money within the United States, every person so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding two years, and fined not exceeding two thousand dollars.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to deprive the courts of the individual States of jurisdiction, under the laws of the several States, over offences made punishable by this act.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
S. SMITH,
President of the Senate pro-tempore.
April 21, 1806.

APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

CIRCULAR LETTER

Of Mr. GARNETT, member of Congress from Virginia, to his constituents.

FELLOW CITIZENS,
AS the session of Congress has nearly terminated, I believe it to be my duty, as it certainly is my inclination, to give some account of our proceedings. This account shall be as full as the limits of a letter will admit. And it becomes the more necessary on this occasion; because upon several very important questions I have been one of a very small minority, whose motives have been grossly misrepresented in several newspapers of extensive circulation. Whilst in others, excuses unasked, and such as I think myself bound to disavow have been given for our votes. Upon one of these occasions, when a bill was passed, restricting our intercourse with Great Britain, I was in a minority of eight republicans. A proposition to prohibit the importation of every species of British manufacture offered before the measure above mentioned, was debated for a week or ten days—then postponed, and finally, after the passage of the restricting bill, withdrawn. Against both these measures, I voted in all their stages. The causes, which it was said justified and required them, were the capture and condemnation of many of our vessels, and the imprisonment of our seamen. The opponents of these measures contended, that no commercial restrictions should be attempted but such as we could preserve in maintaining; and that none could safely be adopted until we had previously provided by an embargo, for the security of a multitude of vessels which we had abroad. That such a measure as either of those offered to the house, would be totally inefficacious, and could never answer the end proposed. Because it would either be used by the (late) minister, Mr. Pitt, whose implacable hostility to this country no one could doubt, as a pretext for seizing every vessel of ours which he could catch—or if it failed to produce a war with England, would have the certain effect of enhancing enormously in our markets the price of all her manufactures, without excluding them, at the same time that it would diminish, as the mere expectation of its adoption had already done the value of those commodities with which alone we could purchase them. The known superiority both in quality and cheapness of British manufactures, and the habit which we had long been in of preferring and using them, would force them into our markets under some other name, and by some more circuitous route—but no less certain. And it would be nothing more than a light tax upon the ingenuity of smugglers to evade this law in such a way as to bring very near as many articles of British manufacture into our country as ever, without the possibility of detection. The irresistible conclusion in our minds, from this reasoning was—that Great Britain would be little injured by any such measure; at the same time that the injury done to us, and particularly to the agricultural part of the community, which constituted a majority of the whole of the people of the United States, would be incalculable. But it was said, suppose such a measure did produce a war; would you not rather go to war, than sacrifice your rights by suffering your commerce to be restrained and your seamen im-

pressed. To this it was answered that not going to war, particularly whilst we had a negotiation depending between our minister and the court of London on these very subjects could not be thought to imply a relinquishment of our rights. The right of going to war, which nobody disputed, was one thing. The physical power and the expediency of doing it, was another thing. That Great Britain had eight hundred ships of war, America a few frigates and gunboats. That Mr. Pitt, as we have every reason to believe, would rejoice at such a pretext, either for continuing the seizure of our vessels, or for an actual declaration of war. That the consequence to America would be the immediate loss of her commerce, upon which depended her revenue, an entire stoppage in the payment of the public debt. The creation of heavy taxes, at the moment too, when our capacity to pay them was much diminished, if not entirely destroyed by the depression in the price of produce; the augmentation of our navy, a thing so much deprecated at all times by the republicans; and the establishment perhaps of a standing army. These things would necessarily be accompanied by a sensible change for the worse in the administration whose patronage and power would unavoidably be enormously increased, by all those changes and arrangements incidental to war.—And for what should we hazard such a sacrifice? For the protection of that commerce, which, as soon as it is extended beyond supplying us with such articles of foreign manufactures as our own necessities and comforts require in exchange for our surplus produce, must inevitably become deleterious and destructive to the manners, the morals, and the government of the nation.—But the commerce essential to the best interest and prosperity of our country was not in reality that for which this protection was desired. It was the carrying and the conveying trade alone which had been assailed by Great Britain. A trade, beneficial chiefly to a few individuals, many of whom are foreigners, stationed amongst us only a short time, or at any rate a minor portion of that class of citizens called merchants. A trade too, which would in a great measure cease with the war between France and England. If it ever should be consistent with good policy to attempt affording this branch of our commerce any protection beyond that which it receives at this time; it was in this situation of our country a physical impossibility. To engage in any contest to which the resources of our country were so incompetent, would be an evidence rather of madness than courage. It was no disgrace to our country to be at this time incapable of waging a commercial war with Great Britain, nor was there a shadow of justice or reason, in charging us for asserting this incapacity, with partiality for England, unless the opinion which we had been hardy enough to pronounce, that six American frigates were not a match for eight hundred British ships of war, could be construed as a proof of such partiality.—That love of country, which prompts the glorious sacrifice both of life and fortune, would prove a curse instead of a blessing, unless accompanied by the judgment at all times to preserve our true interests, and to estimate properly our capacity to assert and maintain them.

Another objection to the proposed measure was, that it could not, at one and the same time, be considered, as some called it, "taking strong ground, and such as would tend to coerce Great Britain," and others said, "taking such a pacific step as could give her no offence." It must be either the one or the other. If the first its ruinous tendency, we thought, had been sufficiently demonstrated. In the last its inefficacy to cure the evils complained of, must be manifest. It was asserted that Great Britain could be coerced only by strong measures; and all we asked was, that those who proposed them, would prove to us the policy and power of using them at this time, and the capacity of the country to persevere in them. We conceived it a sufficient answer to all the arguments used on these points, to remind gentlemen of the difference between six frigates, or twenty if they pleased, and eight hundred ships of war; and of the magnitude of the sacrifice, which we were called upon to hazard, compared with the object for which it was to be made. To the argument urged in favour of doing something at this time, we answered that our minister at London was engaged at this very time in discussing our differences with that court, and that he had given us reason to hope that he should amicably adjust them; that if any reliance could be placed in this assurance, it would be premature to do any thing whilst this negotiation was depending. If England was disposed to go to war, this measure, before it could be brought upon her, might enable her to do us incalculable mischief, by the capture of our vessels, and perhaps the plunder of our seaport towns. On the contrary, if she was inclined to peace, any evidence of hostility on our part, might retard, but could not possibly accelerate it. Unless indeed we could presume that she feared us, which, after our conduct towards Spain, it was utterly impossible that she could do.—Whatever impression we might have made upon her at the first of the session by the proposed measure, she could not now be made to believe that we would persevere in this, or any other measure adopted ostensibly to coerce her, after knowing that a power, which had injured and insulted us full as much in proportion to her ability to do it, as Great Britain had done, and been treated in the manner in which we have treated Spain. After acting, apparently at least, so pusillanimously towards that nation, nothing less than an actual declaration of war, could make Great Britain believe us in earnest in any attempt to force her into a compliance with our wishes. We had deprived ourselves of credibility on this point, and we must take the consequences. If we had acted consistently—if the outrages of Spain had been met with the same spirit of just indignation as those of Britain, there might, perhaps have been some probability of accelerating the attainment of our object, with the last power, by the proposed measure. Even admitting that this was the true motive of its adoption. But when Great Britain knew (as she certainly would do from her minister here, who had our secret almost as soon as we had it ourselves) that we had acted, to all appearances at least, a dauntless part towards Spain, or rather France, she would not, she could not believe us capable of any other conduct towards her.

The veil, which has heretofore concealed this part of our proceedings from the public eye, is at length removed, and I hasten to exhibit a concise statement of that transaction, before that tribunal, whose right finally to decide all questions of national importance will never be infringed. At the commencement of the present session, the president sent us two messages, the one public, the other confidential. The first breathing a spirit of just indignation at our wrongs and a determination to pursue all proper means to redress them; the other certainly not contradictory to the first. The public message recommending decisive measures, particularly towards Spain, with whom our negotiation had failed, and who had injured us as much to the extent of her power as Great Britain. The private message, upon which the majority of the house has determined, much to my regret, to continue the injunction of secrecy, contained no sentiments in opposition to the public one. A committee appointed on this message, brought in a report, expressive of sentiments consistent with those in the first, and consequently not hostile to those in the last message. This report recommended it to Congress, to authorize the president to raise certain troops, the number of which was intended to be four thousand, for the purpose of repelling and punishing any aggressions on our frontiers, which had been violated, and were threatened with invasion for several months previous to the battle of Trafalgar, the issue of which compelled Spain to turn her attention to another quarter. Another object for which this force was designed, was the defence and protection of our lately acquired territory, which was and still is, entirely destitute of defence, and several hundred miles distant from the nearest western state. No offensive expedition against the Floridas, as some have falsely asserted, was either wished or intended by any of the friends of this report, as far as I heard or understood the sentiments. Nothing was more remote from our wishes than war, either with Spain or England. A large majority of the house rejected this report. In this instance I was in the minority. A resolution which had been previously laid on the table, (after being rejected by the committee who brought in the report) was then offered to the house by one of the majority. This resolution proposed to appropriate two millions of dollars, ostensibly for the vague purpose of defraying any extraordinary expenses which might be incurred in our intercourse with foreign nations, but asserted to be in reality for the purchase of the Floridas. It also authorized the president to borrow the money at six per cent. without fixing any time or fund for the redemption of the debt; and proposed to continue the additional duty of two and a half per cent. on imports, commonly called the Mediterranean fund, which fund, the law creating it, declared should cease with the Tripolitan war. We proposed to specify the object, and to limit the sum. The specification was agreed to, fifty-eight voting against it; and the debt to be incurred, made redeemable at will; but the limitation was rejected, and even the specification itself afterwards struck out in the bill. Amongst the arguments urged to justify the measure finally adopted, it was said these were the secret wishes of the president. To this we answered, that although we were disposed to treat with respect the opinions of the president when officially communicated, yet even then we did not conceive ourselves under any obligation to adopt them. We consider ourselves as the representatives of a free and independent people, who sent us here to be governed, not by men, but by principles; and to yield obedience to nothing but the convictions of our own deliberate judgment. That if the president had any opinions on

this subject other than those which he had communicated, they ought to form the subject of another confidential message. And that if this scheme for appropriating two millions towards an object not specified, was his, it was in direct contradiction to principle, which he himself had recommended and enforced in one of his messages. In his message to the seventh Congress, he says—"in our care too, of the public contribution intrusted to our direction, it would be prudent to multiply barriers against their dissipation by appropriating specific sums, to every specific purpose susceptible of definition; by disallowing all applications of money, varying from the appropriation in object, or transcribing it in amount; by reducing the undefined field of contingencies, and thereby circumscribing discretionary powers over money; by bringing back to a single department all accountabilities, where the examination may be prompt, efficacious, and uniform."—How far this bill, appropriating two millions of dollars towards an object not specified, and giving at the same time a discretionary power to exceed that appropriation, conforms to the excellent and truly republican doctrine contained in the above extracts, I shall leave the public to judge.

Amongst other arguments in favour of specification, I must admit the following—that if this business was to be kept secret, (and a strong effort was made to the very last to conceal it) specifying the object to the appropriation could do no possible injury—whilst it would fix the responsibility on the president, where it ought to be. That although we had no doubt of the disposition of that officer, to apply the money in the way intended, yet that law and confidence was, and ought to be the rule in all practicable cases, under which we should act towards him. The right to make appropriations of money in secret, was also denied, as a practice calculated to destroy one of the most efficient checks, which the people have over their representatives. But the objection which appeared to us most important, and indeed insuperable, was the apparent disgrace of the proposed measure. For whatever might be said, respecting the policy of acquiring the Floridas, the advantage of which we did not pretend to deny—yet the appropriation of money to buy them, under existing circumstances, must, and would be considered in the highest degree pusillanimous and disgraceful. The true motives of those gentlemen who were in favour of purchasing the Floridas, however pure they might be, could not be known abroad, but would be inferred from the known facts. These facts must inevitably produce an unfavourable inference; whether it was true or not, and the consequence to our country, would be fatal from this conclusion, although it might happen to be false, as it was fairly deducible from the true motives of those who supported this measure. For it had frequently been declared on the floor of Congress, and none had denied it—that France had threatened us with war, if we came to a rupture with Spain—that Spain was not averse to an accommodation, on differences, but that France would not suffer her to make it, unless money was used as the means of propitiation. That France had intimated her willingness to interfere upon this condition, and had given us assurances that Spain should do what we wished on these terms. Under these circumstances we contended, that whether gentlemen were governed by fear of France; really preferred purchasing the Floridas to an exchange of territory, (which was the only thing we could consent to propose to Spain) if money was thus appropriated it would and must be understood, not only by France, but by the world, as the effect of intimidation—and that the necessary consequence of such a belief abroad must be the entire prostration of our national character. The day after this bill passed which was on the 16th of January, dispatches from our minister at London were sent to us, which had been received before Christmas. These dispatches several members declared would have changed their vote, if they had seen them in time—whilst others affirmed that they served to confirm them in the propriety of theirs.

From the above statement, it must appear evident what connexion our slave transactions (which were all known to two at least of the foreign ministers here, notwithstanding the injunction of secrecy) had with our proceedings towards Great Britain. The insults and injuries of Spain, were to be met with money—apparently—if not in reality, given to France, to purchase her mediation. The insults and injuries of Great Britain, by commercial restrictions, calculated as we thought ourselves justified in believing, (if Mr. Pitt had lived) to produce at least an aggravation of those insults and injuries—if not war. Restrictions too, which in their operations at home, would amount as we believed, almost to a total sacrifice of the agricultural, to the commercial interest of our country. Uniformity and consistency of conduct towards both nations, were necessary in order to produce any effect upon either. If the coercion of Great

Britain, by commercial restrictions, calculated as we thought ourselves justified in believing, (if Mr. Pitt had lived) to produce at least an aggravation of those insults and injuries—if not war. Restrictions too, which in their operations at home, would amount as we believed, almost to a total sacrifice of the agricultural, to the commercial interest of our country. Uniformity and consistency of conduct towards both nations, were necessary in order to produce any effect upon either. If the coercion of Great

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Britain was to be attempted, our conduct towards Spain should have been firm and decisive. But admitting we had acted towards Spain as was right, which I can never be induced to think, consistency required, at least a suspension of our proceeding towards Great Britain, until we could hear the result of our minister's negotiation with her. The sole object of which negotiation was the redress of those very grievances, of which we at present complained.

I have endeavored as concisely as possible to give you an intelligent account of transactions, with which I am sure it is both your inclination, and your interest to be acquainted. They are such as have necessarily excited the public attention more than any other proceedings which have occurred in Congress for some time. And I thought it a duty, which I owed, both to you and myself, to justify my conduct on these occasions, as one of a minority, whose opinions, and whose motives had been most grossly misrepresented. The course pursued towards Spain, I considered from the circumstances already stated, as one which would stamp indelible disgrace upon my country, whether the motives of them who advised it were good or bad. I viewed it also as a precedent for violating upon any pretext of expediency, that excellent republican doctrine of "appropriating specific sums for every specific purpose." The measure adopted in relation to Great Britain, was one which I contemplated as particularly injurious to the agricultural interest of our country—at the same time that it did not appear to me calculated to produce the effect which its friends expected. Although I was willing to admit that there was an intimate connexion between agriculture and commerce, yet I never considered that connexion of such a nature but that cases might and would occur in which I viewed as one of those cases, and I had the alternative of chusing, to which of these interests I would adhere—to that of the agricultural part of the community, which constituted a very large majority; upon this alternative too I was compelled to decide, at a time when I thought it entirely premature to do anything. In this situation I had no hesitation in determining how my duty prescribed that I should act. But the minor interest of the community has prevailed, and I believe it is the first, as I hope it will be the last instance in the annals of our country. Memorials from commercial towns have been considered as expressing the public sentiment, when it is a notorious fact, that the great body of the people, the yeomanry of the country, have been entirely silent.

It remains for you to determine how far your representative has acted upon these important occasions with fidelity to your interests—and in conformity to those principles upon which he was elected.

I am, your fellow citizen,
JAMES M. GARNETT.
Washington, April 16th, 1806.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from my plantation the 10th of April last,
Three Young Fillies,
of the following description, viz. A sorrel, with a blaze in her face, and one or two white feet, two years old, small of her age, but a handsome figure. A brown, with a star in her forehead, some white on one hind foot, one year old—and a small dark bay, one year old, with a large star and small snip—neither of these fillies are docked or branded. Whoever takes up said fillies and delivers them to the subscriber, living near Richmond, Madison county, shall receive the above reward; or any person giving me information that will enable me to get them, shall be generously rewarded.

Ebenezer Dickey.
June 17th, 1806. 43t

To Mr. Andrew Lewis.
TAKE NOTICE, that on the fourteenth day of July next, at the office of Henry Clay in Lexington, attorney at law, we shall take the depositions of Thomas Hart, Junr. and Sarah Wells, to be read as evidence in the suit in chancery depending in the Fayette Circuit Court, wherein we are complainants and you, Samuel Lewis, and Edmund Singleton, are defendants.

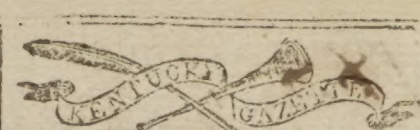
Thomas Hart sen.
Sally Shaw,
Heir and devisee of Nathaniel Shaw, by Isaac Wells her next friend.
20th June, 1806. clat

MADISON CIRCUIT CT.

June Term 1806.
Joseph Moore, complainant,
Against
William Dryder's heirs and Samuel Rice, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
ON motion of the complainant, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant Samuel Rice, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered that the said absent defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, to show cause, if any he can, why the complainant's bill shall not be taken as confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette two months, agreeable to an act of the general assembly of Kentucky, &c.

A copy. Teste,
+ Will. Irvine C. M. C. C.



"Trust to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations humbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, JUNE 21.

We are informed, that on Monday last, Samuel Coughran stabbed Mr. John B. Rain, Deputy Sheriff of Bourbon county, in the thigh. Although the wound was large and deep, we did not learn that it was considered mortal. It appears, that Coughran was in custody, and under pretence of getting bail, desired the Sheriff to walk with him into a grove in the street, when he slipped off, and left town. Mr. Rain followed, and soon overtook him, and attempting to retake him, received the stab with a knife. Coughran, we understand, has been taken and committed to jail.

Since the departure of Mr. Magruder from this place, a Communication was enclosed to the Editor of this paper for him, from which the following is extracted. Some parts of the Communication, will doubtless be considered interesting to the readers of the Kentucky Gazette.

The French were the first nation of white people that ever were known among the North-Western Indians. When the British and French commenced a war against each other in North America, the North-Western Indians joined the French, and of the six nations joined the British. My knowledge of the actions that were fought between them, is derived from the old Indians that I have conversed with on that subject, and is not to be relied on.

After the British got possession of this country from the French, a Tawway chief, by the name of Pontack, renewed the war against the British, and took all the posts that were occupied by them on the lakes, and their waters, in one day, (Detroit excepted,) by stratagem. After this, in 1774, the war broke out between the North-Western Indians and the Whites. The principal action that was fought between the parties, was at the mouth of the Great Kanawhay—they were 300 Shawanees and Delawares, and a few Miamies, Wyandots and Mingoes, commanded by the celebrated Shawanee chief, called Comstock. This was the war that ended at the treaty of Greenville. Although at different times, individual nations of Indians would treat, or pretend to do so, with the Americans; it was only a temporary thing; for it frequently happened, that while a party of Indians were in treating with the Whites, that some of their own people would be killing the very people that their own chiefs were treating with.

The Indians that opposed Genl. Sullivan, were the combined forces of the six nations. Their numbers, and by whom commanded, I do not know. The Indians that defeated Genl. Crawford at Sandusky, were the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanees, and a few of the six nations, or Senecas—Pottowatomies and Ottoways, said to be 800 in number. I never heard who commanded them. As the Indians always keep the number of their killed and wounded as much secret as possible, I shall not undertake to say what number were killed and wounded at either of the actions above mentioned.

Bowman's campaign was against the Shawanees, on the Little Miami River. I am not acquainted with any of the particulars of the action that took place between him and Indians; also my knowledge of the different campaigns carried against the Shawanees, on Mad River and Big Miami, by Genl. Clarke, is not to be depended on.

When Genl. Harmer arrived at the Miami Town, he sent Col. John Harden in search of the Indians, with a body of men, when he met 300 Miamies, on the head of Eel River, commanded by the celebrated Miami chief, the Little Turtle—an action took place—the Whites were defeated—the Indians had one man killed and two wounded—the Indians that fought the troops under the command of Col. Harden, in the Miami town, were the 300 above mentioned, commanded by the same chief. Also a body of 500 Indians, composed of Shawanees, Delawares, Chippeways, Pottowatomies and Ottoways—the Shawanees were commanded by their own chief, Blue Jacket—the Delawares by Buckingheles—the Ottoways and Chippeways, by Agashewah, an Ottoway chief. The Indians say they had 15 killed, and 25 wounded. General Scott's campaign was against the Weas Town, on the Wabash, where he met with little or no opposition; as the war-

riors of the Weas expected, that Genl. Scott was going against the Miami town, and had all left their own village to meet him. At that place, 8 men and 2 women were killed, by the troops under Genl. Scott. At the Weas, the number of women and children he took prisoner, I don't remember.

Genl. Wilkinson's campaign was against the Eel River Town, where there were but a few women and children, and ten old men, three young ones, who made no defence. Four men were killed, with one woman. The number of women and children taken, I don't recollect. In the autumn of 1790, an army of Indians, composed of Miamies, Delawares, Shawanees, and a few Pottowatomies, 300 in number, commanded by the Little Turtle, attacked Dunlap's Station, on the Big Miami River. This post was commanded by Lieut. Kingsbury. The Indians had 10 killed, and the same number wounded.

There were 1133 Indians that defeated Genl. St. Clair, in 1791. The number of different tribes, is not remembered. It was composed of Miamies, Pottowatomies, Ottoways, Chippeways, Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanees, and a few Mingoes and Cherokees. Each nation was commanded by their own chief, all of whom appeared to be governed by the Little Turtle, who made the arrangement for the actions, and who commenced the attack with the Miamies, who were under his immediate command. They had 30 killed and died with their wounds, the day of the action, and it is believed 50 wounded.

In the autumn of 1792, an army of 300 Indians, under the command of the Little Turtle, composed of Miamies, Delawares, Shawanees, and a few Pottowatomies, attacked Col. John Adair, under the walls of Fort St. Clair, where they had 2 men killed.

The 30th June, 1794, an army of 1450 Indians, composed of Ottoways, Chippeways, Miamies, and Wyandots, Pottowatomies, Shawanees, Delawares, with a number of French and other white men, in the British interest, attacked Fort Recovery. The Indians were commanded by the Bear chief, an Ottoway. The white men attached to the Indian army, it's said, were commanded by Elliott and McKee, both British officers. The garrison was commanded by Captain Gibson, of the 4th sublegion. The Indians have told me repeatedly, that they had between 40 and 50 killed, and upwards of 100 wounded; a number of whom died.

This was the severest blow I ever knew the Indians to receive from the Whites. The Indians that fought Genl. Wayne the 20th of August, 1794, were an army of 800, made up of Wyandots, Chippeways, Ottoways, Delawares, Shawanees, Miamies and Pottowatomies, with a number of white traders from Detroit.

The Indians were governed by British influence, and had no commander of their own; consequently they made but little resistance. It's said they had 10 killed, and 15 wounded. This battle was what may be called the finishing blow; as no action of consequence has taken place between the Whites and Indians since that time.

There was no separate cause for each campaign of the Indians against the Whites. The war that began in 1774, which was caused by the ill treatment the Indians received from the Whites, on the frontiers of the white settlement, was continued by the Indians, owing to the great influence the British had among them. This influence was kept up by the large supplies of arms and ammunition the Indians received from the British government every year. From this it is evident, that if the United States had not gotten possession of the posts on the lakes, that the British government agreed to deliver up to them in 1783, there would have been no Indian war after that time.

To be continued.)

From our Correspondents.

"NEW YORK, June 3, (noon.)
"Cap. Bartlett, in 19 days from Curraeo, and Capt. Winlow, from Port Real, have just come up from quarantine in 18 days.

Capt. Bartlett informs, that Miranda's two schooners were captured by Spanish government brigades, and several gun-boats, after an action of hours; that they were carried in Porto Cavello, and the crews sent to Carracas and imprisoned. He also states, that Miranda was sent subsequent to the above, at Botaira."

"June 4, (noon.)
"Capt. Pratt, of the ship William, in 13 days from St. Thomas, informs, that 4 French frigates had arrived at St. Jolins, (Porto-Rico) landed their troops, hoisted the French flag on the forts at that place.—There are below a ship, a brig, and a fish from Baltimore."

Capt. Lowth, of the ship Sahey & Peggy, arrived from Curraeo, informs that it was reported on the 18 ult. at that place, that the crews of the two ships belonging to Miranda's expedition, after being captured by the Spanish Government brigades, were landed at or near Porto Cavello, and ignominiously hung as pirates. This information is by no means improbable.

Capt. Zuill, from St. Croix, informs, that a Danish schooner, arrived there, which positively left the ship Leander, of New-York, with Miranda on board, at anchor off Bonaire, on the 13th of May.

It is with regret we have to notice the re-appearance of the Hook, of the Leander and other British ships of war, and the recent capture of two valuable ships, bound to this port—the Herkimer, from the coast of Peru, and the Eliza Ann, from Bordeaux.

We are informed that a letter from Bordeaux, to a gentleman in this city, dated April 23, states that a meeting of the Federative States is to take place, for the purpose of declaring Bonaparte "King of the Romans." The ceremonial of his installation is to be performed with great pomp; all the Kings, Princes, Dukes, &c. subject to the French Emperor, have received orders to attend in their proper persons. The letter further states, that the Pope is to continue in the exercise of his spiritual function only; to receive a pension, and that he is to reside in France; the particular place of his residence, has not, however yet transpired.

Relf's Gaz.

FROM OUR ENGLISH PAPERS.

We have stated that an expedition is now fitting out for the Continent, which is to be commanded by Lord Cathcart. We understand, it will consist of not less than 12,000 men, cavalry and infantry. Lord Cathcart is to have the appointment of his own staff. The dragoon guards and foot guards, will form a large portion of this army, which is destined to co-operate with the gallant King of Sweden. ib.

BOSTON, June 2.

We have seen letters from London, of a late date, which say, that the differences which have subsisted between the United States and G. Britain, are rapidly approaching to a happy conclusion; many of the points in dispute, have been discussed and settled; among others, it was presumed, that the American flag would be suffered to project its seams, let them be of what country soever. The important point, as well as some others which relate to our commerce in the colonies of G. Britain, it was expected, would form the basis of a commercial treaty between the two countries.

SUICIDE!

Among the many instances of Suicide, which we are frequently recording, we have heard of none so extraordinary and so affecting, as the following, which happened in Middletown, in this county, the last week.

A young man by the name of Lemuel Stoddard, of that town, had paid his constant addresses to a young girl, whose parents were neighbors, for a considerable time; till at length matrimony was mutually agreed to; consent of parents was given, and the day was fixed, when the young votaries were to be united in marriage. But here, we must record the doleful tale—the day arrived, when their parents and their friends expected to witness a pleasant scene. But a trivial excuse was made for the delay. In the evening the young man paid his female friend a usual visit, at her father's house—when & where he related to her, that he had for some time been suspicious, that her attachment to him was indifferent, that her chastity was not inviolate, and that a friend of his had now convinced him, that his suspicions were not groundless. He continued to observe, that as nothing could dissuade him from the opinion he had formed, and that if he should marry her he should be miserable, and his attachment to her was still so fixed, that he could not live happily without her. What next—Suicide, he thought was the only alternative!—He proposed that she should depart with him, intimating that a far better world would receive them, where their spirits would dwell together in the same bonds of affection, which would dis-

tinguish them here. The young man then said, he had procured laudanum sufficient to effect what he had proposed, and handed the credulous female a vial, and taking one himself, both swallowed the dose! But the girl sickened, and a discharge from the stomach saved her from a dreadful end.—The sleep of her anticipated companion was eternal. He died about one o'clock in the afternoon, of the day following. Mr. Stoddard was about 20 years of age.

The foregoing particulars are as near as possible, the substance of what our informant related, and which, he says, was mostly from the mouth of the surviving female, who, it is thought is innocent, as to the charges, which the deceased alleged against her. Vermont paper.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

Advice to Religious Emancipators.

Can two walk together except they be agreed? Amos 3. 3. I find a sprinkling of Emancipators amongst the different societies in Kentucky, living & communing with those of contrary sentiments. In principle, one is wrong; in practice, both are wrong. If I believe hereditary slavery is a moral evil, am I not doing wrong, when I live and commune with those who live in this evil? Why not then come out and make no noise about it? Answer. I can do more good by living in society and warning them of the evil. But Sir, your reproach loses its weight, when you exclaim against a crime, and then tacitly submit. It is not unlike reproving a gambler, and then sitting down and keeping game for him. I suppose in the sequel, you would be willing to share of his money in the bargain. I think it more to my credit to go out of a gentleman's house when he gives me a hint to walk out, than to stay and pester him, until he drives me out. Perhaps he will get angry, and set all his bounds after me, which will make me angry; and to these will be two mad men, and of course, we shall begin to trumpet up charges against each other, and make our last state worse than the first. Experience is the best teacher. Open your eyes, Emancipators, and walk out like honest men, and enforce your doctrine by example and precept. I am sorry for Semi-Emancipators. They put me in mind of the fable of the old man and his two wives: the old wife plucked all the black hairs out of his head; the young wife all the white, until they left him as bald as an Eagle.

CARTER TARRAN, V. D. M.
Woodford, June the 17. 1806. 3t

FOR SALE,

141 Acres of first rate Land, lying in the counties of Fayette and Woodford, about a mile from John Parker's mill, a small improvement, well watered and timbered. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

*2t Anderson Miller.

A HANDSOME SEAT FOR SALE.

130 Acres of first rate Land, lying on Boone's creek, Clarke county, about 11 miles east of Lexington, being part of the late Col. David Robinson's military Ryefield tract, about 60 acres cleared, and under tolerable good fence, with three never failing springs of excellent water, and stock water in abundance the season throughout; a good peach orchard, and two dwelling houses, with other cabins adjoining. Gentlemen wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

Wm. Robinson junr.

ADVERTISEMENT.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, at Bethel meeting house, on the 15th of this instant, a

Dark Sorrel Horse,
with saddle and bridle, 14 hands 1 inch high, three years old, branded on the near shoulder thus, H, and on the near buttock thus, E, shod before, a bob tail, trots and paces. Whoever will give such information to the subscriber, living near Hugh Enison's, three miles from Georgetown, that he gets him again, shall have five dollars.

David Grisson.

June 17th, 1806. 1t

On the first Thursday in August next.

We shall attend at the house of Robert St. Clair, in the county of Scott, with Commissioners appointed by Scott county court, to take depositions of witnesses, to establish and perpetuate a boiling spring, called for in an entry made in the name of Justinian Swan, on a pre-emption warrant, and do such other things as may be deemed necessary and agreeable to law. The Commissioners will adjourn from day to day, until the business is completed.

ROBERT ST. CLAIR,
JOHN COPPEDGE.

June 16th, 1806. 3t

Scott county Ct.
Taken up by Saml. Walker, on Chertsey's run, a

Bay Mare.

14 hands high, 6 years old, branded on the near shoulder but unintelligible, a small lump under her near eye; appraised to 40 dollars, March 24, 1806.

† Jas. McCracken.

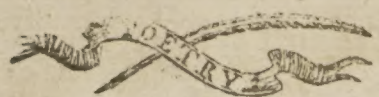
May 16th, 1806.

Taken up by Alexander Ramsey, living in Clarke county, on Stoner, near Sugar ridge meeting house.

One Dark Bay Gelding.

15 1/2 hands high, five years old, a small star in his forehead, no brands perceivable, appraised to 21. before me.

* Thomas Scott j. p.



"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

HENRY AND JANE.

A Popular Song.

YOUNG HENRY was as brave a youth,
As ever graced a martial story,
And Jane was fair as lovely truth—
She sigh'd for Love, and he for Glory.

With her his faith he meant to plight,
And told her many a gallant story,
'Till war their honest joys to blight,
Call'd him away from Love to Glory.

Brave Henry met the foe with pride,
Jane follow'd—fought—ah! hapless story;
In man's attire, by Henry's side,
She died for Love, and he for Glory.

"TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR."

AFTER the death of Charles II. fanaticism was so high in England that there was an order of the privy council, "that no beer should be brewed on Saturday."—This very singular order being the subject of conversation at Brussels, where the king then was, one of the courtiers wondered what they could mean by it; when the king quickly replied, "You may depend on it, the reason why they will not suffer beer to be brewed on Saturday is for fear it should work on Sunday."



St. JOHN THE BAPTIST.
By order of the Worshipful Master,
Geo. M. Bibb, Sec'y.
June 14, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership of Brown, Yarnall & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to call and settle their accounts, and those having demands against the firm will present them for settlement.

George Brown sen.
Isaac Yarnall,
James Burnet.

14th June, 1806.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Under the firm of

ISAAC YARNALL & Co.

INFORM their former customers and all those who may choose to call on them, that they continue to carry on the MANUFACTURING OF PAPER, at their paper mill, six miles and a half from Lexington, on the Town Fork of Elkhorn, and that all contracts for paper shall be punctually complied with, and the quality of the paper equal to any made in this state.

ISAAC YARNALL,
GEORGE BROWN Jr.

UMBRELLA MANUFACTORY.

LUKE USHER,

from Baltimore, informs the public, that he has removed his Factory to Lexington, at the sign of the Umbrella, next door to Travellers' Hall, where he will keep a constant supply of

Umbrellas & Parasols,

finished in the neatest manner.—Merchants and traders may be supplied with Umbrellas at this Factory on more advantageous terms than by importing them.

He has removed to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Macbean, on high street.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I shall proceed to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, in order to prove the beginning of Moses Kirkendall's survey, to include John Sovern's improvement, on Tuesday, the twenty-fourth of June, 1806.

Levi Ashbrook.

Clarke county, 2d June, 1806.

Wanted Immediately,

At J. Charles' Printing Office and Book Bindery.

FOUR APPRENTICES.

Boys from 12 to 16 years of age would be preferred. The salary given to journeymen of either of the above branches, is from 20 to 40 Dollars per month.

Very high wages will be given for a well inclined black or yellow boy, of from 16 to 20 years of age, provided he is bound for three or more years, to work at press.

KENTUCKY INSURANCE OFFICE,

12th June 1806.

A MEETING of the Stock Holders in the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their Office in Lexington, on Tuesday, the 1st day of July next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the President & Directors,

JOHN L. MARTIN, Ck. K. I. Co.

28th March, 1806.

Taken up by James Marr, on the head of Gray's run, in Harrison county, one

Chefunt Sorrel Horse,

about 15 hands high, four years old, neither docked nor branded; appraised to 60 dollars.

SCOTT COUNTY, Ga.

April Term, 1806.

Adam Goodlet, Complainant,

vs.
Joel Ferre & Bartlett Collins, Defendants,
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Ferre, failing to appear, and answer the complainant's bill, agreeable to law and the rule of the court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this State.—On the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered, that the said defendant Ferre, appear here on the fourth Monday in July next, and answer the bill aforesaid; That a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and another copy affixed at the court house door of this county.

A copy. Teste,
JNO. HAWKINS, C. S. C.

BLUE DYING.

KEISER, takes this method of informing the public, that she has commenced the Blue Dying business, next door below Mr. Huston, the saddler, where she will dye cotton, yarn, and thread, or any kind of home made cloth, which she will warrant to stand its color, as she dyes with hot dye. She will dye the above articles as cheap as they can be done any where in Lexington, and receive produce in payment.

February 25, 1806.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers to rent the Tavern TRAVELLER'S HALL, for one year or a longer term, or to sell it for \$25,000 payable in the following way, viz.

Cash paid down,	\$4000
Negroes, store goods, cordage, tobacco, salt, iron, or horses paid down, or approved indorsed notes at a short date,	3000
Land in the vicinity of Lexington, The balance in eight equal annual payments, with interest from the date, or four equal annual payments of half cash and half approved produce, with interest from the date,	1000
	17,000
	\$25,000

N. B. Any person who rents or purchases, may have the refusal of the furniture and stock of Liquors at a reasonable rate.

Robert Bradley.

Lexington, May 16, 1806.

JAMES ROSE,

Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington, and the public in general, that he carries on the above business in all its various branches, at his old stand, Main-Cross street, one door from Main street.—He has just received from Philadelphia, a large and handsome assortment of Morocco and Kid Skins, of the most fashionable colours; likewise a large quantity of Boot Legs of the best quality, and beautiful Fair Top Skins. Gentlemen may be supplied on the shortest notice possible, with Back Strap, Calfskin, and Tuck Leg Boots, made in the newest fashion and neatest manner. He has on hand a handsome assortment of Ladies' Kid and Morocco Slippers, superior to any imported. Likewise, a choice assortment of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of the best quality.—Children's Shoes of all sizes. The above articles he can warrant, as they are his own manufacture, and he will sell lower in price than any imported.

As the subscriber has been at much expense and trouble to complete a general assortment of every article in his line of business, he confides in the patriotism of his fellow citizens, and feels persuaded that they will prefer home manufactures to imported, and thereby lend their assistance to keep the money circulating in the state.

Merchants may be supplied on reasonable terms.—Orders punctually attended to and neatly executed.

A few Journeymen who understand making Kid and Morocco, wanted.

Two or three young men, as apprentices, will be taken to learn that branch of business.

N. B. A variety of elegant Fancy Patterns received.

Lexington, May 29th, 1806.

STATE OF KENTUCKY:

Fayette Circuit Court, March term, 1806.

William Gough, complainant,

Against

Benjamin Turner, Higgins, & Co. debt's.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Benjamin Turner, having failed to enter his appearance herein agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeable to law.

A copy. Teste,

Jos. Badley C. F. C. C.

JOHN NOEL,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Lexington and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the House lately occupied by Maj. Morrison, (on Short Street,) where he intends to pursue the same in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the above business, with the strictest attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. Ladies and Gentlemen, who will be so obliging as to favour him with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the most fashionable and best manner, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

JOHN NOEL.

N. B. One or two Apprentices will be taken to the above business.

The Subscriber has for sale an excellent Coach with Harness, on low terms for Cash.

FOR SALE,

3946 Acres of Military Lands, lying on the south of Green river, and in the state of Kentucky.

916 acres on the waters of the Cumberland river, surveyed for John Overton, and adjoining Moss's, Foster's & Rose's surveys.

500 acres on Green river, surveyed for Elias Langham, and adjoining Henderson's grant.

1000 acres on Glover's creek, a branch of the north fork of Skeggs' creek, surveyed for Peter Carr, and adjoining R. Taylor's and G. R. Clarke's surveys.

1000 acres on Sulphur Lick fork of Little Barren river, surveyed for Peter Carr, and adjoining B. Swearingen's survey, and

500 acres on the waters of Big Barren river.

Information may be obtained from Edw. Rogers, relative to the quality and situation of those lands.

Also, 5333 1-3 acres of Virginia Military Lands, lying in the state of Ohio, and between the Scioto and Little Miami rivers, (viz.)

400 acres lying on the Ohio 1260 poles from the mouth of the Scioto, between Armstrong's and Culbertson's surveys, and surveyed for Thomas Overton.

768 acres on the waters of the Ohio, adjoining Alex. Parker's survey, and surveyed for Thomas Overton.

1000 acres on the lower side of the East Fork of the Little Miami, and on Clover Lick creek, and surveyed for Thomas Overton.

400 acres on the waters of the Little Miami, adjoining Tho. Holt's, J. Clark's, Joseph Jones's, and Thomas Dix's survey, and surveyed for Thomas Overton.

468 1-3 acres on the Rattle Snake fork of Paint creek, adjoining Wm. George's and David Reddick's surveys.

1000 acres on the East Fork of the Little Miami, adjoining Wm. Payne's survey, and surveyed for Archelaus Perkins.

1000 acres on the East fork of the Little Miami, adjoining the above tract, and surveyed for Archelaus Perkins.

Persons wishing to purchase those lands, will please to apply to Gen. Wm. Lytle, of Williamsburgh, Gen. Nathl. Masie, Mr. John Baile, of Ohio; Mr. James Taylor, of New-Port, or the subscriber living in Lexington, Kentucky. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the other three fourths in three equal annual installments.

W. WARFIELD.

April 26th, 1806.

FOR SALE,

18,000 Acres of Land,

ON the left hand side of the three forks as you go up the Kentucky, and at their junction. This land runs along the river three miles, and nine miles back.

The bottoms are rich land; the ridges are capable of producing wheat, and other small grain. The pasturage is excellent for raising stock of all kinds, as it has a plenty of cane brakes and peavines. All along the river is the sugar tree, wild cherry, and other woods common to this country. When you go back some distance, is the pine; which produces tar, turpentine, pitch and resin; which will finally be valuable, independent of the wood that is upon the land. There is also a rock close to low water mark, that when the water is very low, shows clear salt upon its surface; and the rock itself tastes salt. There has been three water-wheels [as they call them] trying the experiment, and say, there is four feet square of very salt water at the top of the bank, which is not an hundred feet from the water, and close to it a very easy ascending hill for several miles; and also the wood along the river. A coal bank within 300 yards. There is also 5 valuable coal banks which are near the river, with easy access to them. A coal yard and boat yard; and it is said, several salt-petre caves. The bottoms and along the creeks would produce good cotton and hemp. Lexington alone, independent of the country blacksmiths, consumes thirteen thousand bushels per ann. we will suppose Frankfort five thousand, which sells at the landing at one shilling per bushel, and twenty thousand might be sold: this might be made productive by a mass of small capital. Independent of these advantages, the mouth of the three forks is the best fishing place in the state. In a small crib they can get five hundred pounds of fish in a day, and may get by a fine, five or seven hundred barrels per annum. Tobacco, flour, beef, pork, tallow, hogs' lard, hemp, cordage, whiskey or salt iron will be taken in payment. Part credit will be given. If the whole cannot be sold, a half will be sold, or a third. A clear and indisputable deed will be given. For terms apply to Mr. Wm. Leavy, Lexington, or at this office.

Lexington, May 16, 1806.

N. B. There are a number of acres of clear bottom land, and several log houses upon the above lands.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Makes & sells woman's good lined and bound slippers at 63¢ a pair by retail. The quality of his work and the unusual low price, will (he conceives) secure him the encouragement of a discerning public, who have annually exported from this place from 20 to 25,000 dollars a year for the article of women's shoes by their affording him encouragement in this partial experiment, they will soon induce other shoemakers to follow (for example, and thereby stop the importation and save the money amongst ourselves.

N. Pruitt,

Adjoining the Prison, Lexington.

N. B. Wholesale order complied with on terms advantageous to merchants. Journeymen and apprentices wanted.

May 23, 1806.

JUST PUBLISHED,

A nd for sale at this office,

THE MONITOR.

By Archibald Cameron, minister of the gospel

June 11th, 1806.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Guillichothe;

this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill-pond, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunham's Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnervorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and McMillin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on that tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.—For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

Lexington Kentucky,

January 13, 1803.

FOR SALE.

A Great Bargain may be had in that

HANDSOME SEAT OF LAND

WHEREON I now live, of 451 acres,

lying on David's fork of Elkhorn, in Fayette county, eight miles from Lexington;

there is about 120 acres of open land—the dwelling house is brick, two stories,

47 by 23, finished in a neat plain manner—two grist mills in good repair, having

lately been built anew, the dam and all the under works of the mills are locust

timbers; and the mills are generally allowed to grind faster than any mills in the quarter; one pair of the stones are

French burrs—the springs and flock water are very extensive, and was never

known to fail.—There is likewise on the place a distillery, convenient to the mills.

I will take 15 dollars per acre for it in cash, selling the whole together, or I will

sell 100 acres with the mills and distillery on it, for £600 cash, which is the greatest

bargain that has been offered for sale any where in the quarter—two stills, one of 125 gallons, the other of 60 gallons.

Rate the improvements at only a moderate price and the land will not come to 40 shillings per acre—a few negroes between the age of 12 and 18 years would be received in payment—it is needless to mention further particulars, as any person wishing to buy can view the premises.

For sale also, the stud horse

LAMPLIGHTER.

It is well known that his figure and blood is equal to any horse in the state, and as a foal getter is in as high repute as any other horse known of.—I will take 1000 dollars for him, and no less—two or three good geldings would be received in payment.

John Rogers.

ABRAHAM S. DRAKE,

TAYLOR,

TAKES this method to inform the

general, that he has commenced business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Holmes, Taylor, on Main street, nearly

opposite Benjamin Stout, saddler, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the business, with the strictest attention, and desire to please, to meet a share of public patronage.

Ladies and Gentlemen who will please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner, and with neatness and dispatch.

One or two boys are wanted to the above business.

Such country produce and store goods as may suit, will be taken.

3¢

AN AWAY from the subscriber,

living in Scott county, between Georgetown and Frankfort, on the 7th inst. a Mulatto Girl, named

B E C K,

about 23 years old and a little loopy (shouldered)—took with her a variety of clothing, but as she will change them, it is unnecessary to describe them.—She is a likely, smart, sensible girl. I will give Five dollars and all reasonable charges paid on delivering the said girl to me.

JOSHUA ORR.

June 11th, 1806.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz, Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co., John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indifferently instituted.

J. Jordan jr.

N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.

J. J. tf

Lexington, January 28, 1803.

WARM & COLD BATHS.

THE public are respectfully informed, that I have, at considerable expense, in addition to my former Baths (on a permanent spring on my premises) erected three new Bathing Houses, one of which is solely set apart for the Ladies' use.

The use of Baths, warm and cold, were so general with the ancients, and particularly in warm climates, and the advantages to be derived from them, not only to persons in health as a luxury, but also in various acute diseases, where excruciating pain has been relieved, and sudden death often prevented, by the use of the warm bath alone; as well as the advantages to be derived both to children and persons of mature age, from the use of one or the other, as the faculty, may think adapted to their case, will, the subscriber trusts, ensure the countenance and support of the citizens and others to the accommodation he hopes his baths may afford. Himself and attendants, will, from day-break 'til nine at night, wait on gentlemen; and careful female servants are provided to attend at all times on such ladies as may be pleased to encourage the attempt he has made to add to their convenience and comfort.

G. A. WEBER.

N. B. Dr. Buchan, in England, and Count Rumford, a native of our own country, with numerous other writers of eminence, have so fully set forth the advantages of Warm and Cold bathing, that the reading of their works, is presumed, will be amply sufficient to ensure remuneration to the owner, for the expenses incurred in the present undertaking.

* Persons may pay each time of bathing, or engage for the season.

Lexington, 3d June, 1806.

FOR SALE.

300 acres of good second rate

Land, part of a military right, nearly 74

acres thereof cleared and fenced, on which

are three cabins, barn and two stables,

also a spring that has yielded hitherto

sufficient water the driest season; the

fourth branch of clear creek runs through

part of it, and is situate in Jefferson

county, within half a mile of David

Steele's mill, about four miles from A-

braham Froman's ware-house and ferry.

A good title shall be given to the

purchaser by Thomas Steele, schoolmaster.

The land can be shown to any inclining

to purchase it, by James Dean, whose

farm joins the above, or Charles Wil-

liams, to whom it is rented nearly 18

months. Terms may be known by ap-

plying at this office.

May 22, 1806.

Mortgaged Property For Sale

IN pursuance of a decree of the Mason Cir-

cuit court, in a suit in chancery therein pend-

ing, wherein James Lamberton is complain-

ant, and the executors of Nathaniel Allen dec.

and others are defendants, the subscribers being